

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
LIMITED,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.
LONDON, HONGKONG, AMOY.

PURE
UNSOPHISTICATED
WINES.

CLARETS.	Per case of 12 qts.	Case of 24 qts.
MEDOC—with good body and perfectly sound	\$ 5.00	
ST. GERMAIN—a pure light wine with decided character	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.00
ST. ESTEPE—possesses full flavour	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.50
ST. JULIEN—a good Dinner Wine with great body and character	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.50
CHATEAU-LIVRAN	\$12.00	
CHATEAU BARTON LANGON—a rare vintage claret, 1875	\$14.00	

(Telephone No. 60.)
Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1891.

BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.)
HONGKONG.

WE invite attention to the following old brandy, all of which are of excellent quality and good value for the money. The same being specially selected by our London House, and brought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best goods at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.

Orders through Local Post or by Telegram receive prompt attention.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

	Per Case	Per Doz.
A Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule	\$10.00	\$1.00
B Vintage, Superior quality, Red Capsule	12	1.10
C Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule	14	1.25
D Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled)	18	1.50

	Per Case	Per Doz.
SHERRIES.		
A Delicate Pale, Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule	6	0.60
B Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule	7.50	0.75
C Manzanilla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule	10	1.00
CC Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule	10	1.00
D Very Superior Old Pale Dry, White Seal Capsule	10	1.00
E Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled)	14	1.50

	Per Case	Per Doz.
CLARETS.		
A Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule	\$4.50	\$4.50
B St. Estephe, Red Capsule	4.50	5.00
C St. Julien	7.50	
D La Rose	11	12.00

	Per Case	Per Doz.
BRANDY.		
A Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule	\$12.00	\$1.10
B Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule	14	1.25
C Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule	18	1.50
D Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1875 Vintage, Red Capsule	24	2.00

	Per Case	Per Doz.
SCOTCH WHISKY.		
A Thorne's Blend, White Capsule	8	0.75
B Watson's Glenmorish Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark	8	0.75
C Watson's Abolom-Glenlivet, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark	8	0.75
D Watson's H. K. D. Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule	10	1.00
E Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule	12	1.10

	Per Case	Per Doz.
IRISH WHISKY.		
A John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule	8	0.75
B John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule	10	1.00
C John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule	12	1.10
D Jameson's Honour Whisky, Green Old, Red Capsule, with Name	10	1.00

	Per Case	Per Doz.
GIN.		
A Fine Old Tom, White Capsule	4.50	
B Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule	4.50	0.40
C Fine A. V. H. Geneva	5.25	0.50

	Per Case	Per Doz.
RUM.		
Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule	12	1.00
Good Lecard Island	\$1.50 per Gallon	

	Per Case	Per Doz.
LIQUEURS.		
Benedictine	Maraschino	
Curaçao	Herring's Cherry Cordial	
Chartreuse	Dr. Siegel's Angostura Bitters, &c.	

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1891.

Like "Ginx's baby," the *Hydra* seems destined to become as much a bone of contention in Hongkong as the former did in the borough of Westminster and the British metropolis. The *Hydra* had a pretty labouring birth, for wrangling in regard to it commenced at its conception, and now it would appear to be a child no one will father or adopt except our Sanitary Board. We confess not to be very well posted as to this vessel, or the exact intentions of our late Governor in regard to her, but our idea is she was intended as an adjunct to the Civil Hospital for the treatment of special cases and to afford change to patients

who were in urgent need of pure fresh air. We likewise confess to ignorance as to the exact functions of the Sanitary Board, whilst fully recognizing the abilities and peculiarly marked capacities of the un-official members composing it. Are their functions Municipal, Magisterial, or executive? We ask this in all seriousness, because we cannot exactly comprehend what they can possibly want with the nucleus of a Hygeian fleet, unless it be to put the Superintendent, who was eulogized beyond measure yesterday, in command. We consider the Board to be engaged in very useful and beneficial public work, so far as we can follow it, and it will only be when we consider it is stepping beyond the scope of its authority that we shall adversely comment on the same. But at the meeting yesterday there were one or two matters discussed which call for elucidation and remark. In the first place as regards the proposed increase of salary of the Superintendent (Mr. McCallum) we are decidedly opposed to this, not only on principle, but because we consider the \$300 a month the colony pays him to be more than commensurate remuneration for his services. We fondly imagined we had finished for the time being with pay-grabbing but it seems we are doomed to disappointment, for at every turn we meet with insidious attempts to impoverish the public exchequer for the benefit of an overpaid under-worked and notoriously too numerous and inefficient official class. It is also with regret that we find ourselves for once in the opposition lobby against Dr. Cantlie, but we cannot agree with this eminent Doctor's appraisal of Mr. McCallum. He may be a first class scientific hygienist; if so, he has gained that position somewhat easily and without this community having been able to define where this excess of talent has been displayed or made manifest, and if we go a little deeper into the interesting Sanitary debate of yesterday we arrive at exactly opposite conclusions to those of the most respected medico referred to. In this respect, Cantlie brought forward a most sensible proposition in regard to the exhumation of two little children who were the hapless victims of this climate and lie in the "Wood" in Happy Valley. Now not only is exhumation permitted in every country upon earth, in certain circumstances, and under certain restrictions, but if carried out in compliance with proper regulations and with modern chemical achievements, and in no sense unsanitary, and here we will break a lance with our Hygienic professors. Sentiment, our sapient Registrar-General affirms, should not be allowed to enter into such questions; but above all, questions of utility, public convenience, comfort and satisfaction should be subordinated to the official clique of the Sanitary Board who cannot be expected to justify themselves by waiving precedents they may have established however open to challenge. Doctor Cantlie reminded the Registrar-General of a recent precedent in support of his advocacy (and a very apt one too), but it was no use with such sticklers, or non-sticklers for precedents (when it suits them) as most of the official phalanx of the Sanitary Board. It would not be difficult to challenge these self-dubbed professors of Sanitation that the whole burial system prevailing in England is wrong in principle, and to even go further and say it is all a simple matter of sentiment. Cremation has its champions, and the Parsees has its sentiment on the subject which is wisely complied with by the authorities in British India; a Southern Chinaman likes a mountain top, a Northern one a mound or a pot; a Japanese, an urn and so on; but the Sanitary scientists of Hongkong are unable to admit that the bodies of little children dying from no infectious disease, emaciated almost to bone, and after 48 hours interment cannot be dis-interred without injury to Hongkong sanitation. Within our knowledge the authorities of Hongkong have facilitated the opening of a grave at a much longer period to enable a child to be placed by its parent, and it is because a husband is saying farewell to existence, or *vis-à-vis*, a wife expressing the sentiment of wishing to sleep her last sleep in the same narrow bed, that such is to be forbidden by our official Sanitary authorities here? Sentiment, in our opinion, must always form an element in such matters, and nothing also in our opinion appeals in a stronger manner to our feelings than unreasonable interference with the remains of our fellow toilers. Nothing has struck us more on the continent of Europe than the respect that is there paid to the Dead. Not a Sunday afternoon passes in many German cities but you see entire families from father to grandchild visiting the cemetery and trimming the flower beds or ornaments of those in the family "who have gone before," and our American cousins to their honour follow in the same groove, and we British can certainly take a leaf out of their book in honouring the dead. Little as we do in this respect, we must certainly deprecate any attempt to make us more callous in this respect, which in our opinion is simply a retrograde movement in the progress of civilisation.

TELEGRAMS.

PARLIAMENT AND MR. DE COBAIN, M.P.

LONDON, July 14th.
The House of Commons has resolved that Mr. E. S. W. De Cobain, M.P., Belfast, is to attend at the House on the 23rd instant.

THE RUSSIAN JEWS.

The exodus of Jews from Moscow and other towns is disturbing trade in Russia, and a reaction is commencing.

VISIT OF THE FRENCH SQUADRON TO CROSTADT.

July 15th.
The French Squadron that will visit Croststadt shortly is to receive a grand reception which is now being organized as a counter-demonstration to that accorded to his Majesty the Emperor of Germany on his visiting England.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Tokoro* left Nagasaki at 9 p.m. yesterday, for this port.

BEAUTIFUL metaphor from the leading article in today's *Daily Press*:—"Two heads have licked the dust." Hi-yah!

TO-day we are doing a little *China Snail* pigdin. The publication of this issue was commenced about midnight.

At the inquest to-day on the body of P.C. Evans, who fell into the Police basin during the typhoon, a verdict of "death from syncope" was returned.

The management of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation informs us that Mr. E. L. Woodin has been elected a Director of that Institution.

FAIR Malden (a summer boarder):—"How savagely that cow looks at me." Farmer:—"It's your red parson, mum." Fair Malden:—"Dear me! I knew it was a little out of the fashion, but I didn't suppose a country cow would notice it."

THE greatest mine in Utah, and one of the greatest in the world, is the Ontario, says the *Tribune*. It has on its credit side the payment of millions in the development and permanent improvements, while it has paid to the stockholders prior to this date \$11,500,000, and in a few days will add its regular monthly dividend of \$75,000 to pay the June dividend.

At the Magistracy to-day Chan Cheung, a coolie employed by the Water and Drainage Department on the works now proceeding in Shelley Street, was charged with stealing about 90 lbs. of lead, valued at \$5, the property of the Government. A constable arrested him in the street on Wednesday evening carrying the lead away. Another coolie who was with him offered the policeman twenty-five cents to let him go and say nothing. The prisoner was sent to gaol for a month.

WHERE are those members of the Sanitary Board who promised that they would have their noses in every hole and corner of Hongkong's drainage system? If they are still in the land of the living it is clear that their olfactory nerves are in a state of paralysis or that they have gone "back" on their promises. Queen's Road was to-day giving out the fetid exhalations of a chamber-house. Slightly west from the clock-tower the stench was unbearable and that something is absolutely rotten either in the sewers or in the supervision of the drains was patent to all whose business led them that way. How long, O Lord, how long?

At the Magistracy to-day the four Chinamen charged with swindling a ward of Court were brought up again on remand. The first prisoner was discharged on the application of the prosecution, and was put in the witness box. He spoke as to the transactions at the first preliminary note for \$7,000 which the land office refused to register, the second \$7,000 note, which was valid, the \$15,000 note, the declaration of age and two memorials of charge connected with the promissory notes. Mr. Francis wished his Worship to note a threatening letter which the plaintiff had received, but Mr. Wise said he could take no cognizance of it; the Court often got too busy to read letters and consigned them all to the w. p. b.

In the Police Court to-day Mary Harris, splinter-charged Chan Man, shoe-maker, with using abusive and insulting language towards her, whereby a breach of the peace might have been occasioned. She said that yesterday she went to a silvermith's shop in Queen's Road East, on business, and defendant, who is located in the same building, began to insult her, saying "You are a Chinese woman, and you dress like a foreigner." She retorted, but did not call him a swindler, as he then directed his wife to throw molten alkali at her. The defence called as witness one of the Great Unemployed, who said he heard the noise in the shop and saw the parties quarrelling. He heard defendant say plaintiff had come to look for a sweetheart. The case was dismissed.

A curious question was asked by the Paris *Figaro* of its readers—its women readers especially. A novel entitled, "Cœur de Mer," appeared in the feuilleton of the paper. In this story a mother of strong religious convictions refuses to consent to the marriage of her daughter with the man she loves, because he is bound by a vow made to his dying father never to be married in church or take part in a religious ceremony. The girl dies broken-hearted, and to the last the mother refuses the permission that would save her child from the grave. The *Figaro* asked its readers what the mother was doing in withholding her consent, and thereby bringing her daughter to an early grave. The editor received 1431 answers. Of these 621 considered the mother justified in preferring her daughter's death to her dishonor in contracting a marriage unblessed by the church; 570 took the opposite view and blamed the mother; 200 answered hesitatingly, and suggested various solutions to the problem. The editor expressed his admiration of the style in which the letters, as a rule, were written. Some distinguished women took part in the correspondence. Answered the editor in the *Figaro* from distant parts of the globe. "I wonder which the mother," telegraphed an American lady.

My son, counsels a writer in an American paper, never try to prove anything by figures. They will prove anything. And anything that proves anything proves nothing. Figures are the statistics will down any man who fools with them long enough. It has been said that "Facts are stubborn things," but stubbornness isn't always a good trait. And figures are fairly pigheaded in their maddening assertion of facts that you know can't be true. Now, the other day in a public school I saw a boy go to the board and demonstrate by figures, in the most unanswerable and positive manner, that if a man could build a stone wall by the way, the man in the arithmetic is always building a stone wall or digging a ditch; the same fellow yesterday builds a wall around anything; never builds it to keep anybody in or anything out; just builds a straight wall, right along anywhere. Same way with the ditch; he never drains anything with it; isn't particular where he digs it; just any time he happens to see you looking at him he grabs his pick and goes to work digging for dear life. Never stops for his meals, or to light his pipe, or moisten his hands, just digs like mad—well, this boy demonstrated that if this man could build a stone wall ten feet high, four feet thick and a mile long in one year in one year he would build a stone wall ten miles long. The teacher said that was correct. Now, any fool knows that the man couldn't do any such thing. He wouldn't live half so long as that, and if he did he couldn't build any stone wall after he was 50; he could only sit around and grumble at the weather, and feel how much hotter and colder and milder it was when he was a boy. "Ah, yes," but if he did live that long and kept his mind and kept at work all the time and had a fact with an "H" in it is no more a fact than the Panama canal. If you father and mother had never been born would you be an orphan?

The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. informs us that the Company's steamer *Gwalior* left Bombay yesterday morning, for this port.

A REGULAR meeting of Zealand Lodge, No. 525, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, on Saturday, the 1st proximo, at 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

In the western part of Humboldt county there is a petrified forest whose trees are of enormous size. Near Alder creek there is one tree partly uncovered which is over 100 feet in length and 15 feet in circumference. Numerous other trees are found in the vicinity which are also petrified, in fact no living tree is found there. The country in which these trees are found is mostly alkali. The petrified trees resemble pine to a certain extent. There is a scheme on foot for the Nevada World's Fair Commissioners to procure one of the trees and send it with Nevada's exhibits to Chicago in 1893.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. There were present—H. E. Major-General Digby Barker, Officer-Adjutant-General, Mr. W. M. Goodman (Acting Colonial Secretary); Mr. A. J. Leach (Acting Attorney-General); Mr. S. Brown (Surveyor-General); Mr. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart (Registrar-General); Mr. N. G. Mitchell-Innes (Colonial Treasurer); Messrs. J. J. Keswick, T. H. Whitehead, P. Ryrie, and Ho Kai.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

REPORT.

The Acting Colonial Secretary laid on the table the report of the proceedings of the Public Works Committee.

THE BLASTING IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

The Hon. T. H. Whitehead asked, pursuant to notice:—Is the Government aware of, and if so, did it sanction the blasting of rock which took place in the drain in the comparatively narrow thoroughfare of Queen's Road Central, opposite the Hongkong Hotel, where the life of the city concentrates, on Monday 13th, Wednesday 15th, and Thursday 16th July, to the serious danger of life and property?

The Acting Colonial Secretary replied that the blasting of rock was regulated by the Building Ordinances of 1889, which required sufficient precautions to be taken to prevent any fragments from being projected into the air. The Government were aware that there had been blasting in Queen's Road on the dates mentioned, in connection with drainage, but were not aware that the precautions required were neglected, or life and property endangered. The Resident Engineer had reported that strict supervision was exercised, and the Government sanctioned the work in the sense of not interfering with the orders of the Resident Engineer.

Mr. Ryrie:—There was a man killed the other day.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF HAPPY VALLEY.

Mr. Whitehead asked:—Will the Government inform the Council in regard to the position of the matter of the general extension and sanitary improvement of the Public Recreation Ground in the Happy Valley, including the extension of the Race Course, and state whether it is intended to proceed with the scheme for which the money was voted by the Council in the estimates for this year?

His Excellency:—It is not easy to explain this in a few words. As stated in the question, the scheme had two main objects:—the sanitary improvement of Happy Valley and the extension of the Race Course. The first was to be effected by altering the canal along its whole length—widening it in some places, narrowing it in others, and generally straightening it. The second object was to be brought about by throwing into the Recreation Ground the gardens on the north, some adjoining waste lands, and some intervening roads. In widening the canal it became necessary to slightly alter the direction of the Race Course; this would increase the sharpness of a turn in the course already too sharp, to add which it became necessary to alter the curve and prolong it northwards over the road and into the Gardens. In the estimates for this year a vote of \$2,000 was passed to carry out this, and to cover the cost of filling in the pond, which had also been decided on sanitary grounds, the proportion devoted to that purpose being \$16,000. In his despatch on the Estimates the Secretary of State, apparently under the impression that the remaining \$24,000 were voted simply for the extension of the race-course, withheld his sanction pending further information as to the necessity for the work. But he implied that as far as its object was of sanitary importance it might be carried out. Now as the sanitary portion of the scheme, though the main portion, cannot be carried out without making most of the other alterations, and as these alterations take up only \$7,000 out of the \$24,000—only a few hundreds being devoted to moving the rails of the course—I believe that a full explanation of the circumstances will cause the Secretary of State to withdraw his objection. But the despatch is to be answered as a whole—it refers to several other items regarding which explanations are desired, thus involving large questions, and in some cases inquiries by Committees, and so on, and it is not at all important that it is the question of raising a loan for public works. I hope, however, to be shortly in a position to answer the despatch, and in so doing will urge the importance of carrying out without further delay that is unavoidable the scheme to which the question has reference.

THE ATHLETIC CLUB.

Mr. Whitehead asked:—Will the Government inform the Council whether the seven years' lease is to be issued of that piece of ground at the Race Course to the east of the Bowington Canal, known as the Public Gardens, as granted to the Hongkong Athletic Club in the Hon. the Colonial Secretary's letter, No. 1091 of 31st May, 1890, addressed to Mr. W. H. Young, and if not to be issued will the Government state the reasons for its not fulfilling the promise made to the Athletic Club as above stated?

His Excellency:—To the first part of the question I may answer "no," and with regard to the second I may say that by mutual consent an arrangement was substituted, the necessary preliminaries to which are being concluded.

THE SHARE BILL.

Mr. Keswick:—I rise to move the third reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Law in respect of the sale of Shares in Companies registered under the Companies Ordinances 1865 to 1886 and in other Joint Stock Companies."

Mr. Ryrie:—With all due deference to my hon. friend I may state that there is still an amount of dissatisfaction as regards this Bill. There have been some amendments proposed, but they have not appeared, and it passed *sum. con.* as you may say—there was no one opposed it.

Mr. Keswick pointed out that Mr. Ryrie was not in order, unless he intended seconding the Bill.

Mr. Ryrie:—No, I'm not going to second it. His Excellency—I assumed that the hon. member was going to do so; if he is not he is out of order.

Mr. Ho Kai—I beg to second the third reading. The Bill be re-committed to do it entirely because people have talked to the Bill and they are not satisfied with the Bill as it now stands. In re-committing it we may introduce something that would remove the objections. I don't think, privately, that they have any reason to be dissatisfied (laughter). But they are dissatisfied, and it may be as well to give them an opportunity of having it reconsidered. What they will arrive at I don't know quite distinctly, myself.

Mr. Whitehead—I rise to second the amendment, and I would explain that I didn't ask for a division at the second reading because Mr. Ryrie informed me before the meeting that certain amendments had been drafted which he thought would render less obnoxious the measure we are now discussing. In the belief that those amendments would be brought forward in Committee I did not move for a division.

Mr. Keswick:—The remark has been twice made that certain amendments were about to be introduced into the Bill, and I think it desirable that I should mention what they were. I may say that certainly so far as one or two were concerned I should have supposed they would have been much more appropriately introduced into the Bill which I understand is being drawn up by the share-brokers' Association. One of them was that the brokers should not sign "for the concerned." Another was with reference to the three months (or two months, I forget which) grace before the Bill should come into operation. Another point was with reference to the insertion of no numbers at all in the contracts, that is to say if a broker happened to sell shares and did not put the numbers in, it should be the purchaser's look-out. I may say I am still of opinion that it would be a very desirable thing to have this Bill—it may be defective in some respects, or it may be capable of easy improvement, and if it will in any way prove a harsh measure it is very desirable that it should be repaired. But I hope that the Share-brokers' Association will bring forward the Bill that has been so much talked of by them, that it may be placed side by side with the Bill in the Statute Book. I am not aware that the re-committal of this Bill will serve any useful purpose.

His Excellency:—I cannot see why the time of the Council should be further wasted. This Bill has been before the Colony for a year, practically. We have given unlimited time to its consideration. I purposely allowed longer time than usual between the meetings in order to get full discussion, the Bill was passed the second time without a dissentient voice, the hon. member who seconded the amendment seemed entirely at a loss what to do, and think under the circumstances we should proceed with the third reading. All the amendments we have heard of are such as would make more appropriately form part of the Bill which has been long promised by the Share-brokers' Association, for in the speech of the Officer-Administering the Government this time last year, when adjourning for a short recess, he specially called attention to the matter, stating that he had received a promise that a Bill would be brought in before the end of the year, and now we are in the middle of 1891, and we have still promises and nothing more. Under the circumstances I am against any further delay.

Mr. Whitehead asked for a division, and with Mr. Ryrie, voted against the third reading, but were out-voted. He then proposed, as an amendment, that the Bill be read the first three times. He said that it was introduced on the 1st July last year, and the first reading was seconded by Mr. Chater because he was the only other unofficial member present besides Mr. Keswick, and although opposed to the principle of the Bill desired it to be thoroughly discussed and thrashed out. He (the speaker) did not believe the Bill would remedy the evils that existed, and he opposed it on other grounds. The Chamber of Commerce had unanimously opposed the Bill at a meeting called by Mr. Keswick, in view of which it would be better to postpone the third reading until public opinion was educated up to it. The Attorney-General in a memorandum of the 28th August last, stated that *bona fide* shareholders had their property depreciated by the operations of several large capitalists. He (Mr. Whitehead) did not agree with that—it was simply a matter of opinion. As to what the Attorney-General said about young men being misled by speculation, it was no subject for legislative interference, but for moral suasion. If the heads of the houses, and those in a position to direct, insisted, as some of them did, and the Government did, that their employees should not engage in speculation, they would not have to lament the ruin of many young men. As it was he feared that the young men followed the example of those in higher places, who should have suggested less dubious courses. None of the *personnel* in Government employ were involved in the ruin that pervaded certain sections of the community. The Attorney-General further referred to cases of embezzlement by clerks; attributing it to speculation, whereas really the public gambling-houses at Kowloon City were far more responsible. To limit the time of contracts to one month, or even two, would have a far better effect than that Bill.

[Mr. Whitehead then gave several illustrations of the possible effect of the revised Bill, and the consequent depreciation of *bona fide* share-dealers.]

There must be continued, he other equally good arguments against the Bill; he was convinced that it would tend to make men who were at present honest become dishonest in the event of the market going against them—the Bill simply placed a premium on dishonesty. If "bulls" and "bears" could not fight their own battles and take care of themselves, and if it was absolutely necessary for Government to interfere with freedom of contract—which he submitted, had not been shown—let contracts for shares be limited to a period of one month, and no numbers be given. It was very seldom that more than a month was necessary, and that restriction would greatly mitigate the evil complained of. There would, under the present Bill, be many cases of hardship among speculators, who bought on the London market, unless the time was extended to two months. As a banker he had a thorough knowledge of the workings of share transactions, and he believed the Bill would have a most serious effect on innocent men. In the face of the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce, and of a large section of the community, he thought the Council ought to postpone the third reading, for, at least three months.

His Excellency:—Your amendment does not appear to be seconded, so it falls to the ground.

The Acting Colonial Secretary:—The motion before the Council is that this Bill be read a third time. It was read the first time a very long while ago, and considerable time has elapsed since its second reading. Every attention was given to the matter, and those who objected to its passing employed learned counsel, out of order, to address the House. He was obliged to with every respect and attention, his arguments were carefully thought out and weighed. Letters then appeared in the Press

expressing public opinion on the matter. Still there was no hurry, no undue haste. The Bill came on in due course for the second reading, which is the time when onslaughts are usually caused on Bills by those who oppose them. It went through, with the rather unusual result of complete unanimity; and one would have thought that as in ordinary cases the third reading would be a mere matter of form. But it would appear that the powder and shot was saved up and a rather sudden attack made—for I believe no notice of this was given. The hon. member has put before us some intricate cases that would be most interesting to lawyers if put forward by suitable people, but I cannot see anything extraordinary in them as arguments against the Bill. I don't see anything to prevent the numbers of shares being given; it is the usual procedure at present in most transactions, I understand, so that the scrip can be identified. I do not think the ingenious cases put forward by Mr. Whitehead are any serious argument against the Bill, and even if I have failed to grasp the full danger that may be caused I see no reason why the Bill should not be passed, because all Bills cause some inconvenience in a few cases, although of great use to the community.

Mr. Whitehead—I don't think this will be. The Acting Colonial Secretary:—The Council has paid great attention to this Bill, and it is most embarrassing to find hon. members on one meeting approving of the Bill and at the next opposing it. I think the time has come when this Council should cease playing with the Bill; it seems to me that the second reading is the time when the opposition should be made. The second reading was unanimous, and, nothing fresh having arisen since then, I don't think we should be asked to study ourselves by throwing out a Bill which, after full consideration, it has accepted.

A division was then taken at Mr. Whitehead's request, when he alone voted against the third reading, which was accordingly passed.

OTHER BILLS.

The following Bills passed through various stages:—

"Bill entitled 'An Ordinance to amend The Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Ordinance, 1890.' Committee.

"Bill entitled 'The Opium Ordinance, 1891.' First reading.

"Bill entitled 'The Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 1890.' Committee.

THE SUNDAY LABOR AMENDMENT BILL.

Mr. Whitehead:—Your Excellency, I rise to move the first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Sunday Cargo Working Ordinance, 1891." In support of that Bill I beg to lay on the table a copy of a memorial which has been presented by a large number of shipping houses, mercantile firms, and leading colonists of Hongkong, which is addressed to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State, and was forwarded by your Excellency by yesterday's mail. I have also a copy of the despatch to the senior unofficial member and myself, dated 10th of last month. I have also just now received the draft of a petition or memorial which is being signed by the Chinese firms and hon. in Hongkong, also addressed to the Secretary of State, which I am informed will be ready to be handed to your Excellency in time to be forwarded to the Secretary of State by the next week's mail. The Bill itself is a very simple one. It only asks that the operation of the Ordinance be postponed for two months, and it will not.

His Excellency:—I don't know whether the hon. member is aware that it is not usual to make a speech on the first reading of a Bill.

Mr. Whitehead:—I apologise if I am not in order. All that I have to say is that I do not think this Bill will work any hardship to anyone.

Mr. Ryrie begged to second the proposal that the Bill be read a first time.

the immigration of Indian Labourers to North Borneo.

Just as we went to press to bring out the June *Harold* we learned with the greatest regret the news of the death suddenly in London of Dr. J. Marshall Lamb, who was formerly Medical Officer in Charge of the West Coast, and who officiated as Principal Medical Officer at Sandakan during Doctor J. H. Walker's furlough in England. Doctor Lamb will not lightly be forgotten in North Borneo, where he had made many friends, all of whom regret deeply to hear the news of his death.

A Meeting of the shareholders of the Sandakan Hotel Company was held in the dining room of the Hotel on Wednesday, June 3rd last. A dividend of 20 per cent. per annum was declared, and it was resolved—in view of the necessary repairs—to call up the balance of \$10 per share payable on June 20th. The report of the Directors was read and passed, it being considered most satisfactory.

We regret most unfeignedly to have to announce to our readers the death at his residence—Mr. Pryer's bungalow—at Sandakan, on the morning of Sunday, June 14th, of Mr. Henry Blaquiere Talbot, Acting Commissioner of Lands. Mr. Talbot attended Office as usual on Saturday June 13th, and transacted all routine business, leaving for home at 1 p.m. After dinner at about 5.15 p.m., he was writing in his study when he fell forward on the table. His Indian servant being alarmed, at once called for Dr. Walker, Principal Medical Officer who came and found that Mr. Talbot had an apoplectic seizure. Dr. Walker attended to the case, and went home, coming back later when he found Mr. Talbot had a second and worse seizure, upon which Father Byron was sent for and remained until 2.15 a.m.; when death supervened. We believe Mr. Talbot leaves a widow and grown-up family. He was 62 years of age, and his hearty looks and apparently vigorous constitution seemed to promise a much longer life. His loss will be greatly felt not only by his friends and brother officers but by the British North Borneo Government.—*Harold*.

THE COLONIES AND THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

On the site of the cockpit attached to the old Palace of Whitehall, in the first house on the right hand side turning from Parliament Street into Downing Street, is a small room on the first floor, amidst a labyrinth of clerks' offices. You may read on a brass plate on the door of the house, "The Privy Council Office." If you enter you will find yourself in a mean lobby or vestibule, and if you ask your way to the court, an attendant will direct you up a narrow staircase with an iron handrail. On the first story you will see a painted hand pointing to the court. You enter under a curtain, and six venerable gentlemen will be discovered sitting round a table attired in ordinary dress. In a little box in front of them are four barstools, wigged and gowned. An usher, a clerk, a reporter, and three attorneys' clerks, complete the audience. There is little accommodation for the public, so you sit down with the three lawyers' clerks.

This is the local habitation of the highest court of appellate jurisdiction in the Empire. If you were to ask a friendly barstool where this great court sits, you would not find one in a hundred who could tell you. Your friend would refer you to "Whittaker's Almanack" or to the "Book of Things not Generally Known." The policeman in the immediate precincts would be puzzled if you put the same question to him. Yet here, unnoticed and little regarded in the midst of humble surroundings, is a court, the like of which the whole world has never seen before. Here is a court of appellate jurisdiction, which reviews the decisions of judges in every quarter of the globe, which is the ultimate appeal to which hundreds of millions of people may resort.

Cast your eye down the cause list, and realise by the mere headings of a few of the cases, the vastness of the area of its jurisdiction, and the varied character of the nations which come here for redress:

Canada—*Chavigny de la Chevalerie v. The City of Montreal*, *La Banque d'Hechelega v. Murray*, *Senegal v. Pausch*.

Natal—*De Wast v. Adler*, *Ceylon—Marimuth v. De Sousa*, *Lagos—Montaigne v. Shitta*.

No quarter of the globe is unrepresented. New Zealand and all the Australias, the Canadas, Africa, South America, Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, East India, West India, Gibraltar, Malta. The subject matter of the causes is as varied as the countries from which they issue.

"A Wasek, whether exempt from attachment."

"A seat in a legislative council, whether vacant."

"The construction of Colonial statutes."

"The right to precious metals."

"The terms of union between Canada and Columbia."

"Duty on bank notes—claims of the Crown."

"Rights of domicile and marriage."

"Whether lands situated within the boundaries of Ontario belong to that Province or to the Dominion."

"A Maori will case."

The codes of law which the judges of this Court interpret are manifold. Mohammedan, Hindu, Chinese, Roman, Dutch, Portuguese, Old French, modern French (code Napoleon), to which must be added the constructions, which are sometimes termed "judge-made" law, put upon Colonial statutes by the Colonial Supreme Courts.

It is an axiom of English jurisprudence that judges' appeal should be familiar with the practice of the law upon which they are called upon to pass judgment.

Who are the judges of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council? They are selected respectively from the English, Irish, Scotch, and Indian Benches. The Court, in its modern arrangement, was established in 1833.

The growing importance of the appeals from the decisions of various courts of jurisdiction in the East Indies, and in the plantations, colonies, and other dominions of His Majesty abroad, rendered it expedient to make certain provisions for the more effectual hearing and reporting on appeals to His Majesty in Council. A Committee of the Privy Council was therefore formed of certain high legal officials, and it was styled "the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council."

The Bench of this Court the 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 41, declares that "it shall be lawful for His Majesty, from time to time, and when he shall think fit, to appoint any two or three persons, being Privy Counsellors, and it was styled "the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council."

These four members of the Court were to be paid out of the consolidated fund.

It is one of those strange instances of forgetfulness or unrecollection, which has often been the opportunity of a lawyer to point out, that the Privy Council has ever been nominated to this great appellate Court of the Empire. Indian judges have always found a place on the Bench, Colonial judges never!

In 1871 an Act was passed to make further provision for the despatch of the business of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and the salaries of four judges were fixed at £5,000 a year. In 1881 the Court was further modified and

strengthened. But still no Colonial judges were invited to give their services to a Court which dealt with subjects upon which they above all others were familiar, and to whose decisions they above all others were capable of adding dignity, breadth, and confidence. Thus, the intention of the framers of the Act of 1833 has till now remained a dead letter.

Are not Canadian, Australian, New Zealand, South African judges fit for the responsibilities of such a position? Any one who is familiar with the record of the distinguished jurists and lawyers who have in times past been Chief Justices in these Colonies can assert that had they lived in England, some of them would most assuredly have taken the very highest prizes which are open to the profession—and any one who is acquainted with the present occupants of the Colonial judicial benches can assert, without fear of contradiction, that they are not inferior to their predecessors.

There are always reasons for leaving things alone, unless there is an imposing force behind the reform. When a matter has to be settled by a conference between several offices of the Office of the Lord High Chancellor, of the Exchequer, of the Colonial Secretary—there is opportunity for endless consideration and reconsideration, for an interchange of interminable minutes. But, nevertheless, the present is a favourable opportunity. There was probably never a Prime Minister more friendly to the Colonies than Lord Salisbury; there was probably never a Colonial Minister more ready than Lord Knutsford to promote the interests of the Empire, whenever means of so doing are within his reach. Possibly what has been left undone for 60 years may now be accomplished. There are many straws which indicate the direction in which the wind is blowing.

"The Unity of the Empire," "Imperial Federation," "Political Representation of the Colonies," "Imperial Defence," "A Customs Union," "A British Zollverein,"—what are these phrases but proofs of a yearning towards a closer and more complete union? Of the many bonds which hold the Empire together, the sovereignty of the Queen is the most obvious, the most universal, the most popular. The outward and visible sign of her Sovereignty is the appeal to her in Council. The decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council are the constitutional expression of her supremacy. The representation in that august assembly of her Colonies as well as her Indian, her Irish, her Scotch, and her English judges, would be a practical assertion of national unity agreeable to the sentiments of all classes and races of her subjects.—*Greater Britain*.

Today's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

WILLARD THE OPERA COMPANY.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), JULY 25TH.
Offenbach's Military Spectacular Opera
"LA FILLE DU TAMBOUR MAJOR"
Under the immediate patronage and presence of
Lieut. Colonel V. CHATER and the Officers
of the A. & S. Highlanders, who have
courteously granted the use of the
Regimental Band.

Cast of Characters:
La Duc Della Voita.....Mr. F. Wintworth.
La Marquis Bambini.....Mr. Harry Hall.
Montanador (Tambour).....
Major.....Mr. F. Sack.
Captain Robert.....Mr. W. Walsh.
Clampas (an Innkeeper).....Mr. P. Varnard.
Gregorio (a Gardener).....Mr. E. Fearnley.
Major Domo.....Mr. S. Dean.
First Officer.....Mr. Smythe.
Griolo (a Drummer Boy).....Miss Vera Paley.
La Duchesse Della Voita.....Miss R. Royal.
Claudine (a Vivandiere).....Miss C. Driver.
The Abbess.....Miss Royal.
Lorena (Pupil at the Convent).....Miss Triggs.
Gretchen.....Miss McDermid.
Katrina.....Miss Norman.
Marguerite.....Miss Smith.
Joanna.....Miss Shilds.
Stella (Daughter of the Duchesse Della Voita).....Miss A. St. John.
Austrian and French Soldiers, Brigades, &c., &c.
Conductor.....Mr. T. ZEPLIN.

MONDAY, 27th July, 1891.
"ARABIAN NIGHTS."

Plan now Open at Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited.

GENERAL ADMISSION:—\$2, \$1 and \$1.
Late Trains will run on Saturdays at 8.45 p.m. and 1 hour after the Performance.

HONGKONG 24th July, 1891.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION, NO. 40.

NOTICE is hereby given that **FRIDAY** next, the 31st instant (5th Moon), 25th Day, being the **BIRTHDAY** of His Majesty the Emperor of China, will be observed as a **HOLIDAY** at the Kowloon Customs Office, Halls, and Stations.

All Examination of Cargo and Clearances of Junks will be suspended on that date.

J. McLEAVY BROWN, Commissioner of Customs for Kowloon & District.

Custom House, Kowloon, 24th July, 1891.

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

MR. A. B. MCKEAN is authorized to sign all documents and exercise all Powers necessary for the conduct of the Business of the Bank, as Acting Chief Manager.

CHAI KUN SHANG, WILLIAM WOOTTON, CHAN KIT SHAN, D. GILLIES, KWAN OF CHUN.

HONGKONG, 24th July, 1891.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SECOND CALL of 2 1/2 per Share due on 1st July, is **PAYABLE** at the National Bank's New Office, No. 5, Queen's Road at the Exchange of 3/6 say \$12.45/3 per Share.

Provisional Scrip Certificates will be issued in exchange for Allotment Letters and vouchers for calls paid.

A. B. MCKEAN, Acting Chief Manager.

HONGKONG, 24th July, 1891.

ZETLAND LODGE.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in the FREEMASON'S HALL, Zetland Street, on **SATURDAY**, the 1st August, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

HONGKONG, 24th July, 1891.

Intimations.

CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
AND
Commission Agents.

REFRESHING AND COOLING DRINKS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.
PURE FRUIT JUICES.
Lemon, Raspberry, Strawberry, Apple and Pear, &c., &c.
Rosa's Raspberry Vinegar, Montserrat Lime Juice, and Lime Juice Cordial.
GRANULAR RASPBERRY CITRATE.
(*Victoria Effervescent Saline—The Universal Blood Purifier*).
All requisite Medicines for the "DOG," Mangle Lotion, Worm Powders, Carbolic Soap, &c., &c.
JAPAN VEILCHEN PERFUMES AND SOAP, ORIZA PERFUMES SOLID.
Hongkong, 24th May, 1891.

Today's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.
The Company's Steamship

"HAIRLOONG."
Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports on **SUNDAY**, the 26th instant, Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPELLE & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1891.

STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY.
Calling at Colombo. If sufficient Inducement offers.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"TEHERAN."
Captain V. W. Hall, will leave for the above places on **SATURDAY**, the 1st August, at Noon.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1891.

NOTICE.
TO BE LET.

HOUSES Nos. 43 and 45, Wyndham Street.
Apply to
J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.,
Hongkong, 24th July, 1891.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS

are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR a one of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Underigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES
Secretary.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1891.

CAROLINEUM AENARIUS, (REGISTERED).

A N ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the Preservation of Wood, Walls, Ropes and Ship's Tackle. May be applied to Beams, Floors, Wall-cottings, Wooden Ornamentals, Eaves, Roofs, Wooden Sides, Farmers' and Gardeners' Implements, Carts, Posts, Fences, Stables, Gates, Bridges, Boats, and all Timber underground. Effectually excludes all dampness from walls painted with it and entirely prevents the crumbling away and decay of both stone and bricks. White ants do not touch wood painted with Carbolineum Aenarius.

Used during the last 14 years with the utmost success, as proved by numerous Testimonials from living authorities.

Sold in casks of about 450 lbs. net. Price 6 cents per lb.

For further particulars, apply to
SCHUELE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 16, Stanley Street.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1890.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER
Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY,
Hongkong, 24th June, 1891.

NOTICE.

GRIFFITH'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS
1, Ice House Road are suitably lighted to produce all styles of Portraiture in any weather.

CABINETS FROM \$6 a dozen.
CARTES DE VISITE FROM \$3 a dozen.
LIFE SIZED BUSTS in Colour, or Black & White.

IVORY MINIATURES, &c., &c.
NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG and the Coast Ports are always ready.

HONGKONG, 24th September, 1890.

MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA.
Sole Agents in
Japan, China, Korea, Hongkong & Macao.

WATERBURY WATCH.
Reliable, durable and accurate time keepers.

Series E—\$2.50 each.
Series J—\$4.75 each.
Series L—\$4.75 each.

Reduction of price to be made on an order for more than a dozen.

Orders from Out-ports to be promptly executed.

N. S. QUINN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1891.

S I E N T I N G,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation free.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1891.

INTIMATION.

F. Blackhead & Co.
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,
and PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVY CONTRACTORS, &
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 11, Praya Central.
(Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENT FOR
RAHTJENS' GENUINE COMPOSITION
FOR
THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.
HARTMAN'S GREY PAINT, specially manufactured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS.
SPECIALLY SELECTED.
EX. PRIME, PORK AND BEEF in Barrels.

AMERICAN PRIME SUGAR-CURED
HAMS AND BACON.
CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARET.
CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hem-mor.

PLENSBURG STOCK BEER,
ENGINEERS' AND BLACKSMITHS' MACHINERY AND TOOLS.
EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
ALL KINDS OF COALS
SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

COCA BOTTLES.

COCA BITTERS.

COCA PINTS.

COCA QUARTS.

HONGKONG, 26th July, 1891.

G. FALCONER & CO.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
No. 48, Queen's Road Central.

W. S. MARTEN,
ARTISTIC DECORATOR,
2, DUDDELL STREET,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1890.

NOTICE.

JAY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JAY'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed **SOLE AGENTS** for the sale of these **PERFECT DISINFECTANTS**, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says
"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1888.

Dr. Knorr's ANTIPIRYNE.
(Dose for Adults 15 to 25 grains troy.)

It is the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of **HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH**, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had from every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for **DR. KNORR'S ANTIPIRYNE!** Each Tin bears the Inventor's signature, "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations!

HONGKONG, 26th May, 1890.

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP
AND
MODERATE FEES.

M. R. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,
(Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROGERS),
HAS REMOVED
TO
THE MARINE HOUSE,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
(next to the Telegraph Companies).
CONSULTATION FREE.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1891.

RAILS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1891.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Empress of Japan | Tuesday... | Aug. 11th.
Empress of China | Tuesday... | 1st Sept.
Empress of India | Tuesday... | 1st Sept. 2nd.

THE R. M. S. "EMPERESS OF JAPAN."
5,900 tons, Captain G. A. Lee, R.N.R., sailing at Noon, on **TUESDAY**, the 11th August, with Her Majesty's Mails, will proceed to **VANCOUVER, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, Inland Sea, and YOKOHAMA.**

RATES OF PASSAGE.
(In Mexican Dollars).
FROM HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS.

TO	One Way	Prepaid return
	4	12 mos. mos.
Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, B.C., Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O., To Liverpool and London	235	338 394
Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., San Francisco	255	383 482
Portland, Ore., San Francisco	274	413 482
Buff. Calgary, Alta. Winnipeg, Man., Philadelphia, To Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Minn.	285	428 499
Chicago, Ill., Kansas City, St. Louis, Mo., Philadelphia, Milwaukee, Wis.	295	443 517
Detroit, Mich., Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, O., Hamilton, London, Toronto, Ont., Niagara Falls, N.Y., Kingston, Ottawa, Ont., Montreal, Quebec, Que., New York, Albany, Troy, Rochester, N.Y., Baltimore, Md., Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Pa., Washington, D. C., Boston, Mass., Portland, Me., Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Liverpool and London via Liverpool	305	458 534
Paris via Liverpool and London	310	466 543
Havre via Liverpool and London	325	575 650
Bremen, Hamburg	335	

and class steamer and 1st class on rail, and 2nd class steamer and rail, also Steamer Fares and Rates to other places, quoted on application.

The Steamers call at Victoria to land and embark passengers.

Return Tickets.—Time limit for prepaid return ticket is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarking at Vancouver.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.

CARGO.—Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of D. E. Brown, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, Vancouver, B. C.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 p.m. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1891.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Gaile.....Tuesday 11th August.
Brigit.....Thursday 22nd Sept.
Opaline.....Saturday 26th Sept.

THE Steamship

"GAZLIC"
will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on **TUESDAY**, the 11th August, at 1 p.m. Consignment being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
From Hongkong, First-class.

To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O., To Liverpool and London	\$325.00
To Paris and Bremen	345.00
To Havre and Hamburg	350.00
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.	
Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Service, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.	
Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.	
Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates:—	
4 months	\$337.50
12 months	\$393.75
Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.	
Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. <i>This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.</i>	
All Parcel Packages should be marked to the Company's Office until Five P.M. the day previous to sailing.	
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.	
For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.	
J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.	

THE SHAMEN HOTEL.

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Room, and accommodation generally, will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is of the best quality only.

A. F. DO ROZARIO,
Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1890.

RAILS.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.
City of Rio de Janeiro.....Thursday 30th July.
China.....Saturday 22nd Aug.
City of Peking.....Tuesday 15th Sept.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO"
will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKOHAMA, on **THURSDAY**, the 30th July, at 1 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
From Hongkong, First-class.

To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O., To Liverpool and London	\$325.00
To Paris and Bremen	345.00
To Havre and Hamburg	350.00
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.	
Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.	
Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.	
Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates:—	
4 months	\$337.50
12 months	\$393.75
Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.	
Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. <i>This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.</i>	
Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's connecting Steamers.	
Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.	
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.	
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.	
J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.	

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.